

§ 663.705 What are the requirements for OJT contracts for employed workers?

OJT contracts may be written for eligible employed workers when:

(a) The employee is not earning a self-sufficient wage as determined by Local Board policy;

(b) The requirements in § 663.700 are met; and

(c) The OJT relates to the introduction of new technologies, introduction to new production or service procedures, upgrading to new jobs that require additional skills, workplace literacy, or other appropriate purposes identified by the Local Board.

§ 663.710 What conditions govern OJT payments to employers?

(a) On-the-job training payments to employers are deemed to be compensation for the extraordinary costs associated with training participants and the costs associated with the lower productivity of the participants.

(b) Employers may be reimbursed up to 50 percent of the wage rate of an OJT participant for the extraordinary costs of providing the training and additional supervision related to the OJT. (WIA sec. 101(31)(B).)

(c) Employers are not required to document such extraordinary costs.

§ 663.715 What is customized training?

Customized training is training:

(a) That is designed to meet the special requirements of an employer (including a group of employers);

(b) That is conducted with a commitment by the employer to employ, or in the case of incumbent workers, continue to employ, an individual on successful completion of the training; and

(c) For which the employer pays for not less than 50 percent of the cost of the training. (WIA sec. 101(8).)

§ 663.720 What are the requirements for customized training for employed workers?

Customized training of an eligible employed individual may be provided for an employer or a group of employers when:

(a) The employee is not earning a self-sufficient wage as determined by Local Board policy;

(b) The requirements in § 663.715 are met; and

(c) The customized training relates to the purposes described in § 663.705(c) or other appropriate purposes identified by the Local Board.

§ 663.730 May funds provided to employers for OJT of customized training be used to assist, promote, or deter union organizing?

No, funds provided to employers for OJT or customized training must not be used to directly or indirectly assist, promote or deter union organizing.

Subpart H—Supportive Services

§ 663.800 What are supportive services for adults and dislocated workers?

Supportive services for adults and dislocated workers are defined at WIA sections 101(46) and 134(e)(2) and (3). They include services such as transportation, child care, dependent care, housing, and needs-related payments, that are necessary to enable an individual to participate in activities authorized under WIA title I. Local Boards, in consultation with the One-Stop partners and other community service providers, must develop a policy on supportive services that ensures resource and service coordination in the local area. Such policy should address procedures for referral to such services, including how such services will be funded when they are not otherwise available from other sources. The provision of accurate information about the availability of supportive services in the local area, as well as referral to such activities, is one of the core services that must be available to adults and dislocated workers through the One-Stop delivery system. (WIA sec. 134(d)(2)(H).)

§ 663.805 When may supportive services be provided to participants?

(a) Supportive services may only be provided to individuals who are:

(1) Participating in core, intensive or training services; and

(2) Unable to obtain supportive services through other programs providing such services. (WIA sec. 134(e)(2)(A) and (B).)

§ 663.810

(b) Supportive services may only be provided when they are necessary to enable individuals to participate in title I activities. (WIA sec. 101(46).)

§ 663.810 Are there limits on the amounts or duration of funds for supportive services?

(a) Local Boards may establish limits on the provision of supportive services or provide the One-Stop operator with the authority to establish such limits, including a maximum amount of funding and maximum length of time for supportive services to be available to participants.

(b) Procedures may also be established to allow One-Stop operators to grant exceptions to the limits established under paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 663.815 What are needs-related payments?

Needs-related payments provide financial assistance to participants for the purpose of enabling individuals to participate in training and are one of the supportive services authorized by WIA section 134(e)(3).

§ 663.820 What are the eligibility requirements for adults to receive needs-related payments?

Adults must:

- (a) Be unemployed,
- (b) Not qualify for, or have ceased qualifying for, unemployment compensation; and
- (c) Be enrolled in a program of training services under WIA section 134(d)(4).

§ 663.825 What are the eligibility requirements for dislocated workers to receive needs-related payments?

To receive needs related payments, a dislocated worker must:

- (a) Be unemployed, and:
 - (1) Have ceased to qualify for unemployment compensation or trade readjustment allowance under TAA or NAFTA-TAA; and
 - (2) Be enrolled in a program of training services under WIA section 134(d)(4) by the end of the 13th week after the most recent layoff that resulted in a determination of the worker's eligibility as a dislocated worker, or, if later, by the end of the 8th week after

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the worker is informed that a short-term layoff will exceed 6 months; or

(b) Be unemployed and did not qualify for unemployment compensation or trade readjustment assistance under TAA or NAFTA-TAA.

§ 663.830 May needs-related payments be paid while a participant is waiting to start training classes?

Yes, payments may be provided if the participant has been accepted in a training program that will begin within 30 calendar days. The Governor may authorize local areas to extend the 30 day period to address appropriate circumstances.

§ 663.840 How is the level of needs-related payments determined?

(a) The payment level for adults must be established by the Local Board.

(b) For dislocated workers, payments must not exceed the greater of either of the following levels:

(1) For participants who were eligible for unemployment compensation as a result of the qualifying dislocation, the payment may not exceed the applicable weekly level of the unemployment compensation benefit; or

(2) For participants who did not qualify for unemployment compensation as a result of the qualifying layoff, the weekly payment may not exceed the poverty level for an equivalent period. The weekly payment level must be adjusted to reflect changes in total family income as determined by Local Board policies. (WIA sec. 134(e)(3)(C).)

PART 664—YOUTH ACTIVITIES UNDER TITLE I OF THE WORK-FORCE INVESTMENT ACT

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